OPENING DISCUSSION AT DETROIT-ARGUMENT REVIEWED-ROME AND GREECE FOR OUR EXAMPLE-WHY OUR SHIPPING IS SO SMALL -FREE TRADE FALLACY-TWO GOOD SUITS OF CLOTHES-DOINGS OF THE LEAGUE--SOME YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK-HOW

FREE TRADE WOULD WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: Last evening Prof. Perry, Gen. Brinkerhoff, and Mahlon Sands, the great Apostles of "Free Trade" and the emissaries of British manufacturers, made their debut in this city to enlighten the people

upon their theory. The call for the meeting was signed by Free Traders and friends of our American system, irrespectively; by the latter, because they are not afraid of public discussion on the subject, if both sides can be heard. The meeting was composed of about 200 citizens of more than average intelligence. One of the Free Trade party constituted himself chairman of the meeting, and called it to order by reading the call, and introducing Prof. Perry of Massachusetts as "the great Free Trade orator."

The Professor stated his side of the picture, but was careful not to answer any of the objections to it. He represented all American manufacturers as makers of "shoddy," and gravely asked the question if we had not had about "shoddy" enough, and if it was not time to return to the good old times when we could get good genuine and cheap articles to put upon our backs and feet, in place of shoddy, which we were now compelled to wear on account of a high tariff. He saw that his argument smacked of repudiation of our national obligations, if the resources of the Government were crippled by Free Trade; so he declared in favor of taxation in place of tariffs.

Sir Robert Peel was the great man for our example be cause be inaugurated free-trade in England in 1842, and only retained some 20 articles in the tariff list (but even then, after England had been a nation a thousand years). In 1833 our tariff was down to 20 per cent average, and now it was 49. In 1832 we had a tariff that disgusted the people, and they elected Polk to reduce it. (He forgot to tell that the Democracy of Pennsylvania and some other localities voted for Polk because he was a better and higher tariff man than Henry Clay!) From 1857 to 1861, the riff averaged only 19 per cent, but when the Sonthern-

. who were free-traders, went out of Congress to engage

he Rebellion, the rascally Republicans and eremies the Rebels and Copperheads, sprung a trap on the ountry by another high tariff to help sustain the Government in carrying on the war to save the country. He forgot to mention that the country needed large sums of money to counteract the efforts of his "free-trade" friends in England, who showed their friendship, centrality, and interest in our affairs by giving what sid and comfort they could to the Rebels in the way of buying their bonds, selling them goods, and furnishing blockade-runsers to keep them in fighting trim! He pitched into Congress as corrupt; said he knew two members of the Ways and Means Committee who had told him awful hings, but he was not at liberty to give their names, or ell what they said. We wanted a modified tariff, but the longress of the United States was not made up or governed by motives that fitted it for the work. He did not say so, but I presume the British manufacturers and capitalists could be induced to give some advice on the subject for the especial benefit of American laborers!

GEN. REINKERHOFF. Gen. Brinkerhoff of Ohio was the next champion of the foreigners who wish to control our markets and bring our American laborers on a level with the pauper labor of Europe. He went for direct taxation for the support of government; but it could not be done under the Constitution; therefore, although he was for free trade, we must resort to a tariff, but he wanted one that suited him and his foreign manufacturing friends in the place of the one we have, which, he said, ranged from 1 to 873 per cent, averaging about 50. Here the General said Horace Greeley was mad on the subject of protecting American industry, and took occasion to indicate that he ought to be a Professor in Williams College instead of Prof. Perry, for he slung a large amount of classical lore over the audience. He celipsed Prof. Perry in this respect-in showing that Greece once upon a time greased her machinery with a 2 per cent tariff for a very short time, but soon got sick of it, and that Rome (and here comes in the grandlloquent again) once had a 12 per cent tariff, and even Kome, which had given us such models of great men for our emulation, would not stand the 12 per cent and adopted free trade, and therefore the United States ought to do it at once to conform to such highly illustrious examples. ABOUT OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

The General grouned over our shipping interests that had dwindled to become a fourth grade nation in the nmerce of the seas. Of the three hundred millions

for the same wages, if they produced the protected commodities at the same rates the English manufacturers would sell them to us, but for the tariff. It was stated during the discussion that could could be bought in Glas gow and Manchester at \$1 50 per tun, while the poor man of this country had to pay \$8 per tun, but the speaker did not show at what prices per tun or day the American laborers would have to work for to produce coal in New-York at the Manchester figure. This would be dangerous ground for a "Free Trader" to touch upon, especially if applied to iron, woolens, and several other commodities so largely connected with the products of American labor and enterprise.

TWO GOOD SUITS OF CLOTHES. Gen. Brinkerhoff illustrated the subject by a practical test. He were a suit of clothes that cost \$15. Of course it was made of "foreign goods," manufactured by his "free trade" friends. In reaching this city, on the cars in Canada he sat by the side of a Canadian coming also to this city, and the Canadian gentleman had on a better suit than he did himself, so he asked him how much it cost, and he replied " \$16" " See the difference," shouted Brinkerhoff, " see what you would have to pay under free trade,' and what you have to pay now !" But the General forgot to explain why the Canadians are emigrating in swarms to our side of the line, and leaving such low prices to come where they will be so outrageously "robbed" by a " high tariff," and obliged to pay \$75 for what they can get at home for barely \$16, and a better article at that ! He did not explain that if the man in Canada or England could not get labor at prices to save the \$16, he could not buy the suit at that price, but that, if he came here and worked under our American system, for good wages, he could more easily get \$100 and buy a \$75 suit and have \$25 over, than he could get \$16 in a "free trade" country to buy a \$16 suit, and have noth ing left. Facts are stubborn things, and worth more than all the sophistry of the champious of foreign manufacturers, who come here to enlighten us as to our interests and duty.

ONE OF THE YOUNG MEN OF NEW-YORK. Mahion Sands of New-York, an innocent-looking young man, was next introduced, but did not vault into a speech." He said he represented the Free Trade League of New-York as Secretary, that the League was prompted by purely patriotic motives to benefit the mor-people of the country at large, while Protectionists always acted from seifish motives. The League had sent out 250,000 " tracts" within a few months, and were prepared to furnish speakers to any portion of the country where a hall and an audience could be got. He innocently stated that the "motive power" was furnished by a "few young men of New-York," whose hearts so yearned after the welfare of the poor everywhere that they couldn't help it. Their motives, he said, had been questioned, and somebody had had the presumption to intimate that "British gold" furnished the motive power, and while he did not deny the Jenarge, the motive power, and while he did not deny the Icharge, he assured us that they acted for the benefit of the poor masses from the purest of motives. Of course everybody ing down from materials that are irregular and feeble in the purest of motives.

believed what he said, especially as his name stands on the ubscription list for many thousand dollars to engineer this scheme to supplant American laboriand introduce "free trade" for foreign goods, manufactured by pauper labor at pauper labor wages. What adds weight to his testimony, is the fact that most of the subscribers to the Free Trade League funds are the New-York agents (or importers) of foreign manufactures, who take this method of instructing the American people as to what its their duty and interest touching an open market for foreign wares, as against the products of American labor. One of the "tracts" circulated by Mr. Sands states that the League had got subscriptions this year to the amount of \$30,171 60 up to the 13th of October. It is with this corruption fund that these emissaries of British manufacturers are sent out over the country to advise us how to shape our policy to benefit them and cripple our own industry. The thing won't work.

THE PEOPLE UNDERSTAND IT.

The people understand how Free Trade would work. As on as all our manufactories were crippled and broken down by British goods underselling ours in the market, and we could no longer produce any manufactured articles, because our American laborers went work for the pauper wages of Europe, then we should be at the mercy of English capitalists. The first year after our industries were broken down, and we had to stop manufacturing, they would offer us one dollar a bushel for our wheat, and sell us iron at \$10 per tun more than they will now. The next year, when they saw we were fully in their power and they had control of the market-for we must have the manufactured articles-they would receive our wheat at 75 cents, and make another advance on their iron and other commodities; and if they finally got prices so high that we could afford to commence manufacturing, down would go their prices again to what they are now, and we should have to quit manufacturing. Thus the business would be so uncertain and so subject to the interests of British capital that nobody here would risk anything in manufacturing enterprises. We should be twholly subject to the dictation of foreign manufacturers, and our own country would be unable to develop its vast resources. We should simply buy what we wanted of England, and send our surplus raw materials to pay for it, atjsuch prices as they saw fit to give us for them. We should have to pay freight on our products to England, to pay for what we bought, and then pay freight on what we brought from there to our homes-a very nice arrangement for Eugland, but a poor policy for this country. England did not agitate "Free Trade" until [1842, after she fortified herself and accumulated immense wealth under a protective tariff for a thousand years or more. When we have been a nation long enough perhaps we may talk Free Trade, but not while our country is comparatively a wilderness. That our present tariff should be and will be modified

in some respects, there is no doubt. Probably Salt, Coal, and Lumber, among the leading staples, should be looked after; but sweeping "free trade" would make us the "subjects," dependent upon England for the develop-

ment of our country. After the Eastern lights had closed, some of the friends of American interests announced their readiness to adjourn and meet the champions of British interests at another meeting for free discussion on both sides, but they declined the offer, and appointed a committee to form a Free-Trade League in this city. Among those who declared themselves ready to answer the freetrade arguments were two ex-Democratic Aldermon of this city-and one of them an Irishman-both of whom were heretofore free-trade advocates, until they began to study the subject with American spectacles on.

Messrs. Perry, Brinkerhoff, and Sands are on a Western trip, to enlighten the barbarians on the particular interests of British Manufacturers, WOLVERINE, Detroit, Oct. 31, 1869.

ENGINES AND MACHINES. A REVIEW OF WHAT WAS ON DISPLAY AT THE INSTITUTE FAIR. Foremost and conspicuous in the center of the long apartment in the rear of the main building we had five magnificent steam engines. What a blaze of polished metal! What backward and forwards sweep of irresistible arms; how that enormous cast-iron fly-wheel is sent spinning like a boy's top, us noiseless as an infant's breathing, but mightier than the concentrated strength of a hundred giants! These engines are here on compotition; they all work so well that it requires much experience and nice mechanical knowledge to enable one to understand the difference in their construction. Let us see if a comparison will not aid us. Take a common up and down churn, make the dasher fit snug in the barrel of the churn and the handle fit as tight in the lid. Now bore two holes, one near the bottom and one near the top; attach tubes to these holes and det; the tubes, fitted with stops, run to a boiler that is producing considerable swith aboys, run to a boiler that is producing considerable possibly our nerchants hat year for freights, two nullions of it was pall to foreign shipping. And right here, the General's memory failed as budly as the Professor's, in referring to causes. He foreign that it was that hat a wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends singly mentioned by the commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends singly mentioned by the commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends were commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends were commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends were commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends were commerce from the high seas. Had not his friends were commerce than we have now.

The fired had a wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had a wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had wonderful tendency to sweep our commerce than we have now.

The fired had wonderful tendency to steam. First open the stop that connects with the botlated according to the elasticity of the steam furnished in such a way that no motive power is wasted, but the stroke has just as much as it wants, and no more, and has it precisely when it is required. In short, the engine as we now have it is so canningly equipped that it is its own best judge of its wants, and has a self regulating power that cannot be too much admired. These engines are in competition mainly as to their cut-off devices. The Corliss and the Babcock engines have an arrangement that is complex and beautifully adapted, and the judges have found the utmost difficulty in deciding that one is in any respect better than the other. The Delamater cut-off is a marvel of simplicity, and arrives at complex results by parts so few, yet so cunningly related, that, if it does the work as well, it quite transcends the complex mechanism resorted to by Corliss and by Babcock. So much for the engine; the

echanical paragon of modern times, the mighty tool which the great works of our civilization are accomished. We will glance at the boilers; and here we see the study has been to divide the water in tubes, or in cast-iron globes, connected by tubes in such a way as to pre-sent the greatest heating surface to the fuel, and if exsent the greatest heating surface to the risk, and tearly liarticles. Whether the tubes or the globes or some other device is the best, has not been settled at this competition. In truth, the engine is much more advanced than the methods by which its motive power is generated.

In the same shed with the boilers we noticed a combination which we may recommend to fartners and others as the cheapest and best of all the small engines—Baxter's vertical engine. The steamlow is down near the fire, so there is no cooling of steam by traveling through long tubes. A hundred pounds of coal—that is, four common scuttles full—will run this engine ten hours, doing the work of four horses. The works are all atop of the boiler, so the whole looks hike an engine hard at work on the head of an iron hogshead; the economy of space and in construction thus gained are quite admirable. In the engine-room, besides what we have described, were a great number of pumps of different patterns, and saws and planes for cutting wood in various and currous shapes. The gig saws did the best work, and the band saws, working nearly as well, operate much faster. Aside, however, from the curiosity of such a display, the fact that wood can be cut into rure shapes with anazing rapidity is interesting to a small class of our readers, artisans in oriannental wood work. Has there been any material advance in replacing steam by a motive power less expensive and dangerous! The only crystallized answer to this question in our Fair was the electrical engine. To understand it the reader must refresh his knowledge of electricity enough to-bear in mind that a piece of fron like an exbow, with wire wrapped all around it, is called a helix, and that a stream of electricity poured over that wire, and made to rush many times around the ox-bow, make it attractive to a piece of fron called an armature. Now, suppose you fasten a dozen of these U-shaped pieces of fron on spokes, and just above them are a series of armatures on a wheel, the attraction of each U for the piece of fron near it will give motion. The strength of the motion will depend upon the size of the ox-bows and the quantity of electricity poured around them—in other words, upon the quantity of zine that is burnt by an acid for making electricity. Small engines of this description for working se wing-machines and light pumps are practicable; they may be run at an outlay for seid and zine of two cents an hour. Some consider them only a philosophical toy; others hold that another motive power is here supplied to our industries. It certainly shows the derif of modern invention workthe engine-room, besides what we have described, were a great number of pumps of different patterns, and saws

and perishable to the mastery of viewless but mighty and untiring agencies of nature. Half-eivilized naturals built kingdoms and pyramida with slave muscle. Our fathers wrought with wind-mills, horse-power, and by falling water. We get our main force by burning coal said wood to boil water. Mr. Friecou cas drive machinery with hot air. Now the proposition is to dig below the surface, ami by the combustion of premerals with noising ain a force subtle, hexhaustible, and absolute. We cannot say that it has been done. As invention now stands, there is no cheaper way to raise, say a thousand sainds of water lifty feet, than by consuming in one of gallons of water fifty feet, than by consuming in one of the laxier's small engines a scuttleful of antiracte coal. But the time may soon be athond when the cating of a pound of zine with some cheap acid will do the same or pound of zine with some cheap acid will do the same or greater work. Nay, more, we are on the point of reaching some exhaustless formtains of energy, held in the upper air or in the depths of earth, muc, inscrutable, but all-powerful tellurie or cosmical forces like that which keeps the earth spinning on its axis, or that by which "the most ancient heavens are firm and strong," These powers may presently be yoked like the horses that were supposed to draw the sun, and they will roll the ear or spin the yarn, or pump the water, or saw the wood, or grind the wheat, or push the plow of the Coming Engineer.

The process may frown the farm and only only the first of the County in the case of spate in parts of many large of the County in the case of the county in the county in the case of the county in the county in the case of the county in the case of the county in the county in the case of the county in th

The Fair Grounds are located on the north-west side of the city, and the cars of the Fredericksburg Railroad pass near the entrance. About 60 acres have been michosed by a substantial and permanent board fence; and a broad and smooth carriage track of one mile in length is made around the outside, and snother near one end of the inclosure of about half a mile circuit. The surface of the ground is slightly undulating, and near the middle, where the buildings are located, are clumps of large shade frees, as that at a distance the numerous tents and clegant and convenient buildings presented the appearance of a near little hunder. The buildings were not such shabby apologies for the convenience of officers and exhibitors as we have been accustomed to see at the annual exhibitions of the New York State Agricuitural Society. A portion of the huildings are constructed of bricks, having board vermidals for both stories, all nearly painted and provided with green blinds. The apariments and statis for the horses, miles, and meat outle, are all built in the most substantial style of mannfacture, with codar posts and silis of durable timber, all covered with a shingle roof and painted white. The stalls are so arranged that visitors as they pass along can get a fair view of every animal without elbowing a crowd to get a peep through a narrow door. These grounds during the war were the bradquarters of the army, where all the conscripts of the Confederacy were received.

Equestrianship in Virginia seems to excel the manifestations of interess in horsemanship at the North. Almost every one can "talk horse." Indeed, horses, in many instances, seem to have received attention to the neglect of other considerations of equal importance. Virginia long ago sustained a notable reputation for superior horses, and many of those shown at the Fair were of such superior quality as to give an honorable character and a marked interest to the exhibition. During the grand covalende, when the horses on exhibition, and especially the price annu

off on the third day, to test the comparative merits of several kinds of improved plows.

One of the most interesting and instructive features of the Exhibition consisted in a fine display of the various kinds of iron ore, all kinds of freestone, variegated marble, and slate that are found in Virginia. Each kind was shown in several conditions, from slabs and blocks, with a finely-polished surface, down to the rough and underessed blocks. Many excellent specimens of the best iron of American production were said to have been made from Virginia ores, some of which were on exhibition. All these specimens were methodically arranged and labeled. This is an admirable feature of the exhibition, and was replote with interest and instruction of a character eminently practicable and useful. Several specimens of iron were shown, which presented the appearance of an excellent quality of steel.

The display of cereals was not so extensive as it would

perfance of an excellent quality of steel.

The display of cereals was not so extensive as it would probably have been if farmers of the surrounding country could have exercised that confidence in their own ability before the Pair that inspired their breasts on the second day of the exhibition. In many instances fine specimens of wheat were left at home, under the conviction that the Fair would exercily merit any notice. But its triamphant success was really a happy surprise to those who did volunteer to show a number of excelent succinena of various kinds of wheat, anta type har-

hay wheel rake, by H. S. Myers & Co., York, Par, the
"Lock Lever" wheel rake, by Coab, Gray & Co., Alliance, Ohio, and the "Tompkins County" wheel horse
rake, shown by D. P. Sharp of the "Innea, N. Y. Agricultural Works;" the "American Hay Tedder," made by
the "Ames Flow Company," of Boston, Massachusetts,
and the "National Fedder Cutter," made by J. D.
Burdick & Co. of New Haven, Connecticut, In
the domestic department, were Sewing Machine Co.,
Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and the "Howe"
Sewing-Machine Company, all of New-York City. Col. J.
D. Willamson of New-York City made a creditable display in the plow department, in various kinds of machinery, and in the articles presented in behalf of the
"Fruit-Growers Club" of New-York City. Brinkerhoff, Auburn, N. Y., displayed a hand peasust and sweet
potato digrer, which surfacted much attention. The
"Planet" hand drill was exhibited by S. L. Allen of Chramminson, N. J. It is so constructed as to sow carrots,
turnips, Indian corn, or half cleaned oats, in the neatest
manner, and distributes bone dust at the same time.
T. W. Palmer & Co. of Auburn, N. Y., made a fine display
of cast-fron mechanics pianes, having adjustable throats
and double adjustable from; and W. H. Hoag, No. 214
Pearl-st, N. Y., filled an interesting niche with his selffeeding and hand-slitting sawing machine.

There was a fine display of oattle, sheep, and hogs, and

ing the number of these excellent fish to any required extent-that is, to learn how to feed the fish. Trout an flesh-eaters. Other fish live, grow fat, thrive, and multiply upon vegetable food. The trout must have meat or die. If he cannot get other flesh, he does not hesitate te devour his own children. The question of how we shall appease this greediness for flesh forms the unsolved roblem of trout-breeding in Vermont, where there is plenty of sweet, cool water, but a want of cheap animal

GENERAL NOTES.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Journal says that Mr. Samuel Holmes of that city has given \$5,000 for the founding of five scholarships in Yale College for the benefit of the youth of Waterbury, Conn., and vicinity.

Some Western newspapers are calling on the Government to establish more stringent quarantine regulations at San Francisco, as it is asserted that a number of Chinese emigrants afflicted with leprosy have already

Among the new enterprises recently engaged in in Nashville is that of broom making. One firm has a ments under his control, and soon discovered that grave building 100 feet long, 22 feet wide, and three stories high, containing 19 machines, and giving employment to 39 per-sons. This firm alone turns out about 50 dozens of brooms

At a theatrical entertainment in Lafayette, Ind., a few days ago-one of the very few ever given in the tows-the audience was made up of people who had so little experience in the drams that they did not know when the play closed. After the curtain had fallen on "Oliver Twist" they still kept their seats until the dead Jew, Fagin, came out and told them they might go home.

Two English sailors who were sojourning at the Seamen's Home, in Cleveland, for several days, talking and associating with each other, have, accidentally, discovered that they are brothers. For 18 years they have been wanderers, and the merest accident bringing them together, and having changed greatly, the discovery of their relationship was itself accidental.

The Princeton (III.) Republican tells the story of a young couple who passed through that town, one day last week, in an ox-team, on their wedding-tour, to settle on new land in Iowa. The young man said that he was 16 years of age and his wife 14, and that his father-in-law had fitted him out with a team and \$500 in cash, and that he intended making his fortune by buying a new farm and improving it. They hailed from De Kalb County, fil. An illustration of the ignorance that prevails

among immigrants as to the character of our Western country, is given by an Iowa journal. A train of immicountry, is given by an lowa journal. A train of many grants was passing through Winterset, Iowa, on the way to Kansas, where it had been proposed to settle. In Win-terset the travelers were informed that there had been a snow storm in Kansas, and not wishing to settle in so cold a country, they decided to remain and set up their A little boy six years of age and his two

sisters, five and three years old, respectively, children of Mrs. Lewis of New-Orleans, wandered into a swamp in the Second District, a few days ago, and lost their way. When night came on the heroic little fellow stripped himself of his own clothing and wrapped it around his sisters, and they all laid down on the ground to spend the night. When found in the morning, all were insensible. The youngest has since died. The mysterious disappearance of many per-

in yound have exercised that confidence in their own ability before the Pair that Inspired their breasts on the second day of the exhibition. In many instances fine specimens of whese were left at home, under the conviction that the Fair would scarcely merit any notice. But its trimphant success was really a happy surprise to those who did ventureer to show a number of excelent specimens of various kinds of wheat, outs, rye, barley, and a dapl-y of large cars of Indian corn, both shelled and on the ear, which has rarely been equaled at any of our Northern exhibitions. The display of large, smooth and beautiful apples was exceedingly fine. The number of entires of other fruits was rather, limited and of quite an ordinary character.

Although the implements and machinery of Southern manufacture were eminently creditable to the pecuniary ability of their respective manufacturers, still, had the representation from the North been wanting, an important niche would have been vacant. Among the exhibitions from the North were the following: An excellent shaplay by the "Reminston Agricultural Works" of Hoose Falls, N. Y., "elebrated mower and reaper, to which was swarded the "Souther and reaper, to which was swarded the "Souther and reaper, and "New-York; the "Excelsior" mower of Akron. Ohio: the "Johnson" machine, exhibited by A. B. Barnes of Syracuses, N. Y.; hay wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye." "Chipper," and "New-York mowers and reapers, all of New-York; the "Excelsior" mower of Akron. Ohio: the "Johnson" machine, exhibited by A. B. Barnes of Syracuses, N. Y.; hay wheel rake, by H. S. Myers & Co., York, Fa; the "Lock Lever" wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye" wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye" wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye" wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye" wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye" wheel rake, by Goats, Gray & Co., Albinon. "Buckeye" wheel rake, by Goats and the success of the success of the c sons who have business on the Mississippi River is at length explained. As the steamer Lady Gay was passing

ness at No. 340 Fourth-ave., in this city, who charged the prisoner with defrauding him of \$700, some time since, under the following circumstances, according to the affidavit: On the 19th of October, the young mae, whose names are E. A. Stevens and C. A. Stephens, called on Mr. Bedell at the Ashland House, the two having had slight acquaintance, and represented that he had a \$1.000 Government \$2.00 bond (issue of 1862), which, belog very much pressed for money, he would sell much below the market value, osly asking \$1.000 for it. Bedell consented and Stephens left, leaving the bond with the former, so that he might have time to test its genulineness, the seller to call next day to receive the money. Bedell took the bond to the Buil's Head Bank, and ascertained that it was genuine. Bedell, however, told Stephens that he would not be able to purchase it just then, only having \$700 available. The latter said that the balance, \$500, could be collected at some other time, and was satisfied to receive the \$700, and requested Bedell to make out the bill of sale. While the delighted purchaser was doing this, the seller was bosily engaged wrapping up the bond in paper; but not until Stephens had gone with the money did the purchaser of cheap bonds discover that he had been duped, and that a worthless piece of paper had been substituted for the real one. Since the day of the transaction, Stephens or Stevens kept out of the way until gaturdaw, when he was arrested in the street. From the davit : On the 19th of October, the young man, whose ceding and hand-slitting sawing machine.

There was a fine display of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and a large collection of beautiful positry, all of which were eminently creditable to the exhibition. The Agricul-tural Society held interesting meetings each evening, at

which distinguished spankers gave excellent addresses, and things considered, evally department was well represented, and the Fair was a cratifying success fluancially.

PISCICUL: URE.

TROUT-BREEDING AND SHEEP-AREEDING IN VERMONT—CAN EITHER BE MADE PROFITABLE!

While in Vermont hast Summe I had two excellent opportunities to witness successful experiments which have been made in trout-breeding, and a mastisfied that there is only one difficulty in artificially energy find that he caper and the same person. Stephens gave bonds in \$1.000 to answer, and plead not guilty.

THE FIRST WARD HOMICIDE.

A CHARACTERISTIC VERDICE On Saturday Coroner Flynn and a jury investigated the circumstances connected with the shooting of Archibald Douglas by Thomas Jackson, an officer in the Court of General Sessions, in the saloon No. 6 Battery. place, on the afternoon of the 29th ult. The examination oom was crowded with the relatives and friends of both

No. 3 Vandowater-st, does not appear in the directory neither does that of Theodore Hilbich of No. 27 Bowery or Henry L. Fraser of No. 309 East Fifty eighth-st.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE DRAWBACK FRAUDS-THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. BLATCHFORD. The charges against Deputy-Collector Blatch-

ford seem to have had their origin in the fertile brains of parties now under bonds for trial as being connected with the drawback frauds of some two or three years ago. Upon Mr. Grinnell's assuming the office of Collector he instituted investigations in the various departmisdemeanors and neglects had occurred in the " Draw back" Department. Mr. Blatchford being connected with this bureau, took an active part in ferreting out the guilty ones, and, in revenge, the parties upon whose shoulders the |guilt | seems to rest are using every means to fix upon him complicity in the frauds. By inquiry at the Custom-House it was ascertained that Mr. Blatchford obtained leave of it was ascertained that Mr. Blatchford obtained leave of absence in the regular manner to visit his mother, who resides in the northern part of the State; and it also appears that there are no official charges against him, nor do the officials credit the story so widely circulated that Mr. Blatchford had absconded, but all seem to incline to the belief that the story is a fabrication from beginning to end. Mr. Grinnell, however, states that a thorough investigation shall be had, and if Mr. Blatchford shall be found guilty upon his head the consequences must rest. Mr. Grinnell, for the past two monties, has been busily engaged in looking up old abuses and correcting them, and it is probable the "rings" and "combinations" that have so long brought disgrace upon the customs will be broken and scattered.

Two More Arrests.

James Caldwell and Romeyn Mulligan, two Custom-House officials, are to be examined before Commissioner Osborn on charges implicating them, with other parties not yet arrested, in defranding the United States out of large sams of money by forging fraudulent claims for drawback and obtaining the money thereon. Mulligan was arrested, and gave \$20,000 bail to appear for examination. Caldwell, hearing that a warrant had been issued for his arrest, gave himself up, and was held in \$5,000 bail.

DETERMINED BURGLARS. Retween 1 and 2 a. m. on Saturday, William

F. Wilson of No. 251 West Fifteenth-st., was a wakened by a noise in the yard under his window. He raised the sash and, looking out, saw a man directly under him, evidently trying to force an entrance. Mr. Wilson shouted Police" several times, when two other men appeared from a neighboring yard, scaling the fence by means of a step-ladder, which they pulled over with them. The three men made threatening gestures to Mr. W., and finally one of them aimed a revolver at him and fired. The ball grazed his face and struck against the bricks, finally one of them aimed a revolver at him and fired. The ball grazed his face and struck against the bricks, flattening out and dropping to the ground. Officer Brown of the Sixtcenth Procinct, heard the shot and shorts, and ran to the spot, but the men had escaped by using the ladder as before. The policeman finally saw one of the would-be-burglars in Sixtcenth-st., and pursued him into an alley-way on the north side of Sixtcenth-st., between Seventh and Eight-aves., where he secured him, and found on his person a five-barreled revolver, with one chamber empty. He was taken to the Station-House where he gave his name as James Wells. On a subsequent visit to the house, upon which the burglars were about to operate, a large jimmy was found. The prisoner was taken before Justice Ledwith at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and upon informal examination Police Court yesterday, and upon informal examination stated that he was 23 years of age, was born in Cleve-land, resided at No. 246 Sixth-ave., and by occupation a baker. He had nothing to say to the charge of attempted burgiary and felonious assault, and was committed with-out buil to answer at the General Sessions.

AN OLD SWINDLING FIRM.

Superintendent Kennedy has received a note nclosing the following circular, which the writer states has been extensively circulated throughout the Western part of this State:

with their supposed skill. Class I. will give the advantage of "pawn and move to Class II.; "pawn and two moves," or the "exchange" (Book for Knight) to Class III.; the Knight to Class IV., and the Rook to Class V. Odds of a similar nature will be likewise rendered by Class II. and the remaining classes to those of inferior rank. Fifty combatants are expected to take part in the proceedings of this great remains of Class anatters, includive of nearly all the leading players of New-Yorz and its vielnity.

and its vicinity,
BROOKLYN TOURNAMENT. BROOKLYN TOURSAMENT.

The first annual commanent of this comparatively recent, but flourishing organization continues to be conducted within uch spirit. There was an unusually large attendance of members and visitors at the Club-rooms on Saturday evening, and at the hour of adjoarnment the several scores of the more successful players were as

ollows: Wiss Loses Wiss Chadwick Wiss Mr. Delmar. 9 8 Mr. Chadwick 15 Mr. Zeptanger. 17 3 Mr. Gibberg. 9 Mr. Pariss. 15 3 Mr. Managame 6

INQUESTS.

Coroner Flynn on Saturday, held an inquest at No. 77 Suffolk-st. on the body of Frederick Hamilia, who died of disease of the heart while being conveyed to St. Luke's Hospital in a carriage. ... Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at No. 310 Rivington-st, over the body of held an inquest at No. 310 Rivington-st., over the body of Mrs. Sarah McEvoy, aged it years, who died from injuries received about five weeks ago, she having failen dows a flight of stairs at her residence... Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over Nie body of John Rogers, who died from injuries received gearly five weeks ago, a heavy fron rail having failen on his foot while engaged in repairing the track of the Madson River Railrond. The widow and four children of Rogers are in Ireland... George Williams, a peddler, aged styears, died suddenly yesterday, from disease of the heart, in his apartment on the upper floor of the tenement, No. 23 Bayard-st. Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest.

THE SUB-TREASURY.

"Who is to succeed Gen. Butterfield ?" is a question frequently asked. The interest among Wall-st, men and in commercial circles is deep and earnest. Among the prominent names mentioned are those of Jacob Russell, esq., Gen. Hiram Walbridge, and others who are said to be well fitted for the position. Solicitor Banfield has been in the city several days, and rumor has Banfield has been in the cuty severatory.

It that the name of the Hon. A. B. Cornett,
Surveyor of the Port, has been specially urged upon
him by various influential merchants and other men high
in political circles upon the ground of his practical
knowledge of the duties of the office and his integrity. With Mr. Cornell at the Sub-Treasury, it is the Conkling and Fenton adherents would be jointly

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COURT-CIRCUIT. The Swiss Extradition .- In this case, in which

The Swiss Extradition.—In this case, in which Francois Farez is held in custody awaiting the arrival of an authenticated order of arrest from Switzerland, Judge Blatchford has granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Wednesday, requiring Marshail Harlow to show cause for detaining the prisoner in custody.

Daniel J. Kelly, indicated for embezzling a letter from the Post-Office, and Patrick Kelly, indicated for having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass the same, having failed to appear for trial, their recognizances were forfeited.

In the case of John Bismar, who had been found getty of attempting to utter a forged army paymaster's check

of attempting to utter a forged army paymaster's check for \$100, a motion to set the verdiet aside, and discharge the defendant on the ground that there was no proof of-fered of the check being a forgery, was argued, does no eing reserved. The trial of Willett Ferguson for perjury in the Mc-

being reserved.

The trial of Willett Ferguson for perjury in the McHenry case, is set down for the 27th inst.

The United States agt. One Hundred and Sixteen Doren
pairs of Kid Gloves.—This action was brought to forfeit a
usantity of kid gloves imported in 1831, and seized for undervaination in the linvoice and entry with intent to avoid
payment of a portion of the daties, which were thirly-five
per cent ad valoren. The jury rendered a verdict for ine
Government. Mr. Stanley, Assistant District Attorney,
for the United States; Mr. Dunning for the claimant.

The United States agt. A quantity of Dress Goods, Siltes,
Velvets, and Linca Hundscrehejs, Nov. 5, 1889.—This
cause came on for trial before Justice Blatchford and a
jury. The goods in question, valued at some 51,400, were
brought into the country by a steefage passenger wa
board the City of Boston, in July last, in two trunks, and
were landed with the steerage passengers' baggare, but
were seized by the Inspectors of Customs at Castle Girden upon the charge that the owner attempted to smuggle
them, and avoid the payment of duties, which were siper cent ad valoren. It appeared on the trial that the
goods were not entered on the manifest, and that they
were landed without a permit, and evidence was gived
of an attempt to bribe the officers by offering them two
sovereigns to pass them. This was denied by the claimant. The jury rendered a verdict for the Government.
Mr. Stanley, Assistant District-Attorney, for the Government,
Mr. Stanley, Assistant District-Attorney, for the Government,
Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Greene for claimant.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Before Justice Fithian .- Another Gold Injunc-

Before Justice Filtian.—Another Gold Injunc-tion.—John J. Pardez et al. agt. Randall H. Foote.—This action was brought to restrain defendant from sciling \$120,000 gold bought by him on plaintiffs' order at 13. The plaintiffs chain that the defendant falled to deliver the next day, thus discharging them from Hability, but that he insists they are liable, and threatens to have the gold sold by the Board under the rule. Tols, plaintiffs chaim, would be a great injury to their credit. An injunc-tion was granted restraining the defendant and the Gold Exchange from selling the gold, but on motion of defend-ant, Foote, the injunction was dissolved as against him selling the gold, but retained so far as to foroid its sale under the rule. under the rule.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Before Mr. Justice Ingraham.—Nathan Hell-man sgt. Charles L. Lieher, et al.—Tals was a motion on the part of a defendant who had precured his discharge in bankruptcy after putting to his asswer in the sort, to be allowed to plead his discharge by sopp ements an-awer. Judge Ingraham grants the motion, condering the ge Ingraham grants the motion obtained after suit, but the plaintiff was allowed to dis-continue without costs. It would be unjust to deprive a party of the benefit of a discharge unsier the Bankrupt act, because the action had been commenced before the act, because the action had been commenced before that discharge. The motion must be granted, but with the privilege to the plaintiff to discontinue without costs."

UNITED STATES COMMERCIAL COURT. A Smuggling Case.—The case of J. H. Schroeder and Isdore M. Bon, cigar and tobacco dealers at No. 158 Pearl-at., who are charged with completely in smug-158 Pearl-at., who are charged with complicity in smag-ging cigars, came on for examination before Commis-sioner Shields on Saturday. John A. Allran of No. 387 Broadway testified that he had sold Bon 20,000 cigars that he (witness) had smuggied into this port from Ha-vana and concealed at the corner of Nassau and Fulton-sta, for less than the market price, and that the cigars were not stamped in any manner. The further hearing was then adjourned.

PETITIONS AND DISCHARGES IN BANKRUPTCT. During the week ending on the 6th inst., petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Cyrus R. Crane, Lorin P. Crane, and George Santord Price, and discharges in bankruptcy were received by Henry B. Mead, Isase A. Perry, Marcus Gould, Henry D. Blake, Thomas W. Aboot, John Lane, Benno Diamant, Salo Diamant, Henry Werner, Louis Ettinger, Edgar Huddlor, and Zacharian A. Deas.

SURROGATE'S COURT-NEW-YORK.

Wills admitted by Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate of the County of New York: Of Mary Fratherston, Wm. L. Mitchell, William Walton, Margaret Kelloran, Margaret Matheson, James Robinson, Edward Mending, Frederick H. Bartholomew, John Gonnoud, Sarah J. Glass, Albert Kerhammer, Ann M. Clark, Robert Hoary, William J. Peck, Caleb Brush, Jr., Catharine Earth,

SURROGATE'S COURT-KINGS COUNTY.

The following wills were proved last week in the Surrogate's Court of Kings County: William Waerlan of the town of New-Lotts; James R. Burron, John Garty, John H. Lotter, John D. Gibson, Susan Mills, and Valentine Enders, all of Brooklyn.

CRIMINAL

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice Hogan committed John Spencer, aims "Cockey ed Jack," a well-known pickpocket, for having stolen a watch, valued at \$20, from the pocket of John Pray, a resident of Hudson City, doing business as No. 3c Roomson at. Mr. Pray was in Printing House square, when the prisones stole the watch. Mr. Pray selzed him, and Spencer dropped the watch, and breaking away, ran down Prank fortst. He was followed and arrested by Detective Officer Frim... Frances Keily, the woman who stables Harry Hill in the dance-house of the latter, at No. 26 East Houston's L., on Friday night, and her companion, Noily Smith, were on Saturday committed to the Tombs... Joh Blood, alias Ernest Bergman, on Saturday was committed for having on the evening of Nov. 3 stolen ive pointer dogs, valued at \$150, from the residence of Dr. Gardner, No. 105 West Broadway.

At Essex Market Police Court on Saturday. At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, Justice

At Essex Market Police Court on Saturday, before Justice Mansfield, John Harlan, George Davis, and James Campbell were charged with having broken into the residence of Charles P. Sandford, No. 129 Secondave, in September last, and carried away carpets, then, and wearing apparel to the value of \$1.165. The burgishs for a long time after their large hauf evaded the police, but were captured on Friday. They were all held for trial at Court...On Sanday Minnie Harris, John Hondersen, John Williams, and others, were brought by Sergeant Thompson and the Court squad from a notorious panel-house in Crosby-st. The complaint was preferred by Henry Carter of No. 172 Green wich-st., who entered the house on Friday night, at the solicitation of Minnie, and was roobed of \$100 by several of the men, whom he was unable to identify possifively in Court, but they were all committed for trial at Court... John Scherim was committed for examination on a charge of burglary, having been caught coming out from a store on Seventiest. A complaint will be made this morning, the proprietor not being present in Court yesterday... Officer William Flannery of the Eleventh Precinct Police, positively denied that he was guilty of an assault upon Caroline Myers in a haliway near her residence in Columbiast. on Saturday night. At Essex Market Police Court on Saturday,

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREMS COURT—GENERAL TREE. Non-Enumerated Motions and Preferred Calendars.

1. The People ex rel. Fuwler agt. Buil.

2. Racelsior Petrin Co. agt. Fuwler, imp'd.

3. Racelsior Petrin Co. agt. Manice.

5. Melermott, et al., ex'rs, agt. Manice.

10. Manice et al., ex'rs, agt. Oldermott, et al., ex'rs, agt. Manice.

Supreme Court—Special Trees.

DEMUNDARS.

4. Peffers agt. Beatle et al. 23. Ballwin et al. agt. Dudd, &c. 11. Smith et al. agt. Small et al. 11. Smith et al. agt. Small et al. 12. Smith et al. agt. Dudd, &c. 171. Sixth-are. Railroad Co. agt. 1724. Nelly, Sheriff, agt. Babook-McLutyre et al. 164. Biper act. Traccol et al. 5. Slimman agt. Austin et al. 182. Meth agt. Saudford.